

upon what appeared to be the bases of postspiracular setae. The generic and specific synonymy is as follows:

Ficalbia, subgenus **Etorleptiomyia** Theobald

Etorleptiomyia Theobald, 1904, First Rept. Wellcome Res. Lab., p. 71. (Type *mediolineata* Theobald.)

O'Reillia Ludlow, 1905, Canad. Ent. 37: 101. (Type, *luzonensis* Ludlow.)

Dasyomyia Leicester, 1908, Fed. Malay States, Inst. Med. Res. Stud. 3 (3): 102 (Type, *fusca* Leicester.)

Dixomyia Taylor, 1914, Trans. Ent. Soc. London 1913: 703. (Type, *elegans* Taylor.)

Aedes, subgenus *Luzonus* Stone and Bohart, 1944, Ent. Soc. Wash. Proc. 46: 212. (Type, *Aedes clavirostris* Stone and Bohart.)

Ficalbia (**Etorleptiomyia**) **luzonensis** (Ludlow)

O'Reillia luzonensis Ludlow, 1905, Canad. Ent. 37: 101.

Etorleptiomyia completiva Leicester, 1908, Fed. Malay States, Inst. Med. Res. Stud. 3 (3): 178.

Aedes (*Luzonus*) *clavirostris* Stone and Bohart, 1944, Ent. Soc. Wash. Proc. 46: 213.

O'Reillia Ludlow and *Luzonus* Stone and Bohart are isogenotypic by synonymy.

NEW MEMBRACIDAE FROM CENTRAL AMERICA

By C. C. PLUMMER

U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine

A few specimens of Membracidae were collected in the arid month of March 1942 during a short trip to Guatemala and El Salvador in company with Dr. George B. Saunders, Jr. of the Fish and Wildlife Service, United States Department of the Interior. One genus and three species proved to be new and are described in this paper.

HEMICARDIACUS, new genus

Pronotum very high, foliaceous, with evenly rounded crest; median carina prominent, the greater part of its length strongly compressed laterally; extremely long humeral angles, sometimes each with a node projecting down to cover part of the eye. Scutellum concealed; tibiae not dilated, posterior tarsi not reduced; tegmina membranous, partly concealed by pronotum, venation prominent, third apical cell stylate, 5 apical and 2 discoidal cells; underwing with terminal cell sessile, its base truncate.

Type, *Hemicardiacus saundersi*, n. sp.

Systematically, this genus follows *Archasia* Stål in the tribe Telamonini Goding. The high pronotum and long humeral angles of *Hemicardiacus*, together with certain other affinities with *Antianthe* Stål in the succeeding tribe Smiliini Goding, suggest that the systematic arrangement of the latter should be altered to place *Antianthe*, rather than *Smilia* Germar, in first position.

***Hemicardiacus saundersi*, new species**

(Figures 1, 2, 3)

Easily distinguished by size, frontal overhang of pronotum, and small lobes projecting down from frontal margin of pronotum to cover part of outer lateral margin of each eye. Length of male 12 mm., width between tips of humeral angles 8 mm.

Head shiny, very finely sculptured, more than twice as long as broad; base nearly straight at middle, thence almost straight down to eyes; ocelli about equidistant to each other and to the eyes, situated on a line drawn through centers of eyes; distal portion of inferior margins of genae slightly rounded to apex of clypeus; lateral margins of clypeus obscure, median sulcus very faint.

Pronotum high, foliaceous; metopidium straight for a short distance, about 1 mm., above base of head, then overhanging in front and evenly rounded to high crest, the maximum height about 6.5 mm. on perpendicular from base of head, and continuing evenly arched to apex; posterior third of inferior margin gently rounded to apex; apex slightly less than right angle when viewed from side, not attaining tips of tegmina; long humeral angle with rounded tip extending 2 mm. outward from eye and very slightly forward, a small lobe projecting down to cover distal part of eye; median carina prominent, strongly compressed laterally except on metopidium below overhanging portion; finely punctate including sides of compressed median carina; central portion of sides very finely rugose.

Tegmina hyaline, distal half rufo-testaceous near costal margin; venation prominent, dark rufo-testaceous, a definite constriction with no connecting cross-vein at juncture of second and third longitudinal veins; 5 apical and 2 discoidal cells. Underwing with venation typical of the tribe Telamonini Goding; venation light brown to black.

Color light testaceous mottled with bright green; dark reddish brown on sides of midcarina, becoming gradually wider on metopidium below overhanging portion to form a distinct triangular area down to head, base of triangle extending to mid-point above each eye; edge of median carina black throughout; humeral angles entirely reddish brown except proximal part of frontal margin; head, body, and legs light to dark testaceous; tarsi of at least the first two pairs of legs gray-black.

Type, male, from near Totonicapan (altitude 9,500 ft.), Dept. Totonicapan, Guatemala, March 29, 1942, Cat. No. 56896, United States National Museum. This locality is approximately 136 kilometers north of Guatemala City on the road to the Mexican border.

Described from a single male taken on oak (*Quercus* sp.) by the author. Named in honor of Dr. George B. Saunders, Jr.

Hemicardiacus saundersi, n. sp., superficially appears to be a species of *Antianthe*, a compact genus consisting of six species. The venation of the underwing of this new species (fig. 3), however, is typical of the tribe Telamonini (fig. 4), not Smiliini (fig. 5), and the prominent venation of the tegmina is unquestionably more like that of *Archasia* than *Antianthe*. The tegmina of some specimens of *Archasia belfragei* Stål also show a similar constriction of the second and third longitudinal veins at the discal juncture. *Archasia* is also a compact genus with three species recorded only north of Mexico. All species of *Archasia* are characterized by short humeral angles on the pronotum, and this character alone is sufficient to exclude *Hemicardiacus saundersi*, n. sp.

***Poppea vestigia*, new species**

(Figs. 6, 7, 8)

A shining-black or dark-reddish-brown species resembling *Poppea subrugosa* Fowler but readily distinguished by larger size, higher middorsal node with pair of vestigial processes just below crest, and trifurcate process with more swollen base. Length 8.5 mm., width between tips of suprahumeral horns 3.9 mm.

Head smooth, shining, about 1.3 times longer than broad; base subsinuate; ocelli large, light yellow, about equidistant to each other and to the eyes, situated below a line drawn through centers of eyes; eyes large, situated well within extremities of humeral angles of pronotum; inferior margins of genae evenly rounded; clypeus very long, almost two-thirds of its length extending below inferior margins of genae, very few yellow hairs on distal portion; median sulcus appearing as wide straight line extending from above clypeus and between the raised, mesally arcuate areas that partly surround the ocelli.

Pronotum with metopidium rounded to dorsum; dorsum slightly rounded between swollen bases of suprahumeral horns; suprahumeral horns short, about 0.75 mm. long, almost straight when viewed from front, curved backward when seen from above; median depression behind suprahumeral nodes on frontal base of large, subpyramidal middorsal node; middorsal node the highest point on dorsum, crest rounded, a small rudimentary process on each side of obscure median carina just below and in back of crest; a small round node on lateral margin of pronotum below distal half of mid-dorsal node and the deep sulcus separating the middorsal node and the much enlarged subsemicircular basal portion of the trifurcate process; middle spine of trifurcate process 1.8 mm. long, slightly decurved, not attaining distal angle of fifth apical cell of tegmen, each lateral spine about 0.8 mm. long, almost straight, pointing outward; median carina percurrent except for dorsal depression and anterior part of middorsal node in front of vestigial processes; coarse punctures on metopidium and dorsum between suprahumeral horns, finer punctures on rest of pronotum; not pubescent, few yellow hairs near lateral sclerite on pronotum above eyes.

Color of pronotum light testaceous marked with dark testaceous and black

to all black marked with a small amount of dark reddish testaceous above the humeral angles; even in the black specimen the spines of the trifurcate process are testaceous, the tips black; head light testaceous to black; thorax, abdomen, and legs down to tibiae mostly dark reddish brown to black; tibiae and tarsi light testaceous; tegmina hyaline with dark-reddish-brown area at basal union of radial and ulnar veins and a similar but smaller area at distal union of the same two veins; venation mostly light testaceous, 5 apical and 3 discoidal cells.

Type, female (black), from near Santa Tecla, El Salvador (altitude not over 2,000 feet) June 30, 1942, Cat. No. 56997, United States National Museum.

Described from two females collected on "calague" (*Helio-carpus glanduliferus* Robinson) by Dr. Anton Kovar. Paratype in collection of author. One female specimen of *Parantonae dipteroides* Fowler was taken on the same host plant by Dr. Kovar.

Poppea kovari, new species

(Figs. 9, 10)

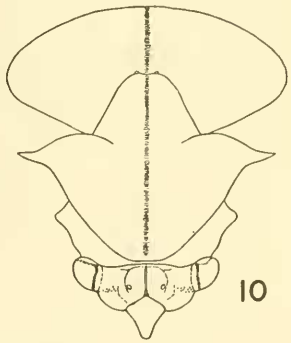
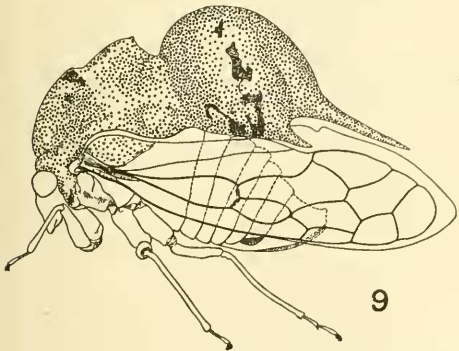
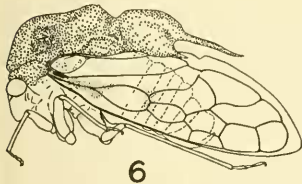
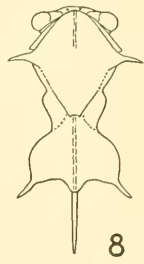
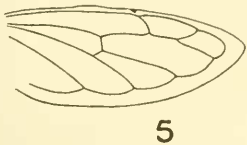
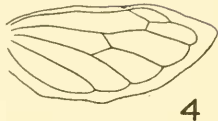
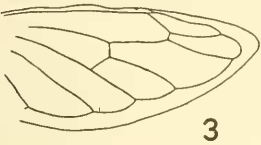
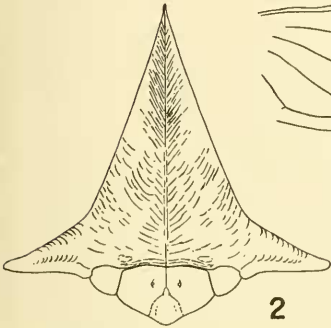
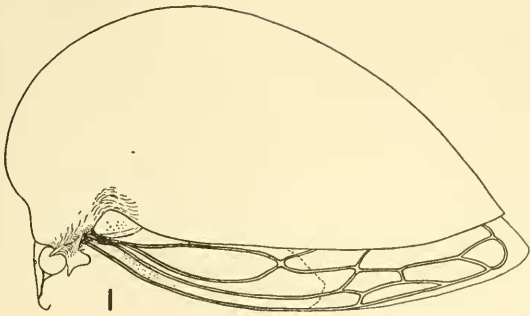
A large, light-testaceous species with few dark-reddish-brown markings. Very readily separated from all described species by the enormous size of the hump of the trifurcate process. Length 10 mm., width between tips of supra-humeral horns 5.5 mm.

Head smooth, about 1.8 times longer than broad; base slightly sinuate; ocelli transparent, slightly nearer to each other than to the eyes, below a line drawn through centers of eyes; eyes large, prominent, well within extremities of humeral angles of pronotum; inferior margins of genae nearly straight; clypeus very long, about two-thirds of its length extending below inferior margins of genae; few yellow and black hairs between ocelli and also on clypeus and inferior margins of genae.

Pronotum with metopidium slightly rounded, dorsum narrow (about 0.8 mm.) and flat between bases of suprahumeral horns; suprahumeral horns slightly curved backward, basal two-thirds greatly enlarged, abruptly tapering to a point at distal third, merging posteriorly with large subpyramidal middorsal node with vestiges of a pair of processes on crest; a deep sulcus between mid-dorsal node and large hump of trifurcate process; a small round node on lateral margin posterior to base of suprahumeral horn and delimited dorsally and posteriorly by sulcus in front of enlargement of trifurcate process; enormously enlarged posteriorly as rounded hump of trifurcate process, hump measuring approximately 4 mm. from middorsal sulcus to base of middle spine of trifurcate process and about 2.5 mm. in maximum height; trifurcate process with short (about 0.75 mm.), straight lateral spine on each side directed outward and

EXPLANATION OF PLATE

Hemicardiacus saundersi, n. sp. Fig. 1. Side view; 2, front view; 3, underwing. 4. Underwing *Archasi belfragei* Stål. 5. Underwing *Antianthe expansa* Germar. *Poppea vestigia*, n. sp. Fig. 6. Side view; 7, front view; 8, top view. *Poppea kovari*, n. sp. Figure 9. Side view; 10, front view.



New Membracidae from Central America

straight, acuminate middle spine, about 2 mm. long, directed slightly downward, not reaching proximal margin of terminal apical cell of tegmen; unevenly punctate, large shallow punctations on sides of subpyramidal middorsal node and in sulcus separating middorsal node, lateral node, and enlargement of trifurcate process; sparsely covered with long yellow and black hairs; median carina percurrent.

Color uniformly light testaceous with small, dark-reddish-brown spot on dorsum of each suprahumeral horn at base, a narrow line of similar color extending from dorsal disc of posterior hump to base of lateral spine and then along lower lateral margin of hump almost to middorsal sulcus; eyes, tarsi, extreme tips of suprahumeral horns, and spines of trifurcate process dark reddish brown; ovipositor black; tegmina and wings hyaline throughout, venation light testaceous, 5 apical and 3 discoidal cells.

Type, female, La Ceiba, on road between San Salvador and Santa Tecla, El Salvador (altitude not over 2,000 feet), December 1938, Cat. No. 56898, United States National Museum.

Described from a single specimen captured on "calague" (*Heliocarpus glanduliferus* Robinson) by Dr. Anton Kovar.

It is a pleasure to name this species in honor of Dr. Anton Kovar, Jefe de la Sección Entomología of the laboratorios of the Asociación Cafetalera de El Salvador, who has graciously given me permission to describe this species and to deposit the type specimen in the United States National Museum. It is believed that these are the first original descriptions of membracids from the Republic of El Salvador.

This short paper includes two new species of *Poppea* both of which possess a pair of very small vestigial processes on the middorsal hump. Furthermore, similar processes have been detected on 3 out of 35 specimens of *Xolonia variegata* Plummer in my collection. So far as the writer knows, these processes have not been described for these genera or any others in the subfamily Smiliinac. There can be little doubt but what these are vestiges of the two spines that readily distinguish *Cyphonia* Laporte from *Poppea* Stål and related genera. In *Xolonia* these vestiges are not constant and a longer series of specimens of the two new species of *Poppea* may show that they are not constant in that genus.
